

PUBLISHED "AILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1858.

Reminiscence.

The paragraph in yesterday's Gazette, headed "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," has induced us to turn over our file for 1800. The old fashioned ways and modes of expression are marked by a simplicity which causes us to regret that they are indeed the fashion of days of "lang syne." We have culled a few extracts, from the Congressional reports of that time, which will, we hope, interest our readers. They show a striking contrast with the more recent proceedings of that body.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, December 6, 1800, their doorkeeper was authorized to employ an additional assistant, and to hire two horses, "to enable him to do which, they allowed him \$28 per week during the session, and for twenty days after its close."

The Committee of the whole House having taken the President's speech into consideration, "made report that a respectful answer should be presented to the President, with the assurance that attention would be paid by the House to the several important matters submitted to them."

On the 9th of December, the House took up the report of the Select Committee on the memorial of S. H. Smith, (the founder of the National Intelligencer,) and T. Carpenter, who solicited admission within the bar and spirited debate ensued, in which the report was strenuously supported by Messrs. Otis, Thatcher, Rutledge, Waler, and Griswold, and as warmly opposed by Messrs. Nicholas, Nicholson, Macon, Hill, Davis, and Jones. The ground of support, of the report was "that the Speaker had given it as his opinion it would incommode the members, the recesses and windows being too was supported, "upon the principle of necessity, to give every indulgence possible to those who gave to the world the proceedings of the House." The question was taken by ayes and nays, and resulted in a tie, when the Speaker decided against the admission.

December 10. The only business, except of a private nature, which occupied the House, was a bill for erecting a Mausoleum to Geo. Washington. "A pretty lengthy debate entinet enough to form a report." The bill was referred back to the committee who reported it, with instructions "to consider the propriety of adopting a resolution of the old Congress, the 7th of August, 1783, when the General was returning from the armies, for the erection of a statue ornamented with expressions of his principal actions in the war, and of adopting a resolution of Dec. 24, 1799, for the erection of a marble monument."

November 27. The House proceeded in carriages, in a body, to the house of the President, to deliver their address. In a short time the members returned, when the Speaker took the chair, and the reply of the President to the address of the House, was read. Bishop Claggett was elected Chaplain to the Senate, and Mr. Lisle to the House.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, who signs himself "Missouri," makes the following suggestions to the Southern Commercial Convention, which is to meet in Montgomery, Ala., next month: - "Having observed that another one of these Southern Commercial conventions is about to meet, permit me to urge you to attend by all means as volunteer delegates, to see what is going on, and to bear them a message from me .-Tell them the Southern States never made any show of rusbing ahead, until they adop- four years from the Lst of July next, in the ted the old Whig policy of opening channels of rapid communication between different Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Misparts of them, and with one another, and that the reason why little Maryland has done far more than any of them considering her limited resources, is because the Whige had control of her Legislature so long. You may tell them, further, that there are but dreds of Democrats out my way, who are beginning to admit that the Whige were the true Democratic party after all, and that ere long that conviction will begin to disseminate itself over the South. The most important matter, however, that you can communicate to the Southorn Democrats whom you may find there assembled, is the necessity of their immediate- yellow fever, was on Thursday tend red the ted that, at this very moment, he and his ly exhibiting a little common sense, and lending encouragement to the emigration among them, of as many of the manufacturers and mechanics of the northern States as possible. Instead of fearing their anti-slavery sentiments, they should like them the better for that, and get as many of them into the South as possible, with the intention of thioning the abolition population of the North. By getting a large number of such Northerners among them, they will be able to accomplish two objects of great importance. One will be the infusion of a spirit of enterprize throughout the Southern States, and the other the conversion of the whole of them from their evil abolition ways. Profitable employment and kind treatment at the South, will cure the worst case of Negrophobia ever met

The Norfolk Argus says that the late Legislature has left the Militia in a most disorganised state. "There is not a colonel in the State whose commission is not vacated, and consequently no company organized since the passage of the new militia bill, can have commissioned officers or obtain arms; and possibly before these companies can be commissioned and armed, the military spirit may have partially died out, and our volunteer force be but slightly augmented."

At a meeting of the Democrats of Circleville. Ohio on the 12th inst,, resolutions were adopted fully sustaining the position of the President on the Kansas question.

"If the soil of Virginia has produced any good poetry, or any good novels, (Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry always excepted,) or any of his intention to introduce a bill to estabclassical histories, or any brilliant essays, or any sound or original theological treatisesif any sun of the Ancient Dominion has United States and Europe, to regulate the painted a fine picture, or carved a fine statue, transportation of the mails thereon and to or composed a good piece of music--we can only say, that, owing, doubtless, to our remote and provincial position, we have never been so fortunate as to hear it."--Boston

subject, and thus very properly retorts upon the Courier :--

"Our friend of the Courier, in his haste to retort upon a Southerner, who spoke contemptuously of the Pilgrim Fathers, bas not stopped to verify the facts. Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry cannot fairly be sneered at as a novel; it is a biographical work of considerable merit. However, Wirt was not a Virginian. Though he lived in Virginia a number of years, and held offices there, he was born in Maryland, and died in Mary-

But Virginia has not been so destitute of eminent writers as the Courier seems to suppose. We are all apt to forget Jefferson's authorship in his statesmanship, yet many of his works are justly esteemed. His "Notes on Virginia," his "Manuel of Parliamentary Practice," his "Life of Captain Lewis," and his contributions to Vol. IV. American Philosophical Transactions, are worthy of note. John Taylor, of Caroline, was the author of several able treatises. St. George Tucker was another Virginia author of high repute. His Commentaries on Blackstone are much valued. There is another Tucker, of Virginia, now living, who has written several elaborate biographical and

Not long since, we saw in the Boston Courier, an editorial notice of the great work on the "Practice of Courts of Justice," by Conway Robinson, a Virginia lawyer. The Courier spoke of it very justly as a work of uncommon merit, and high value. The Virginians, in truth, have done much in that department of literature which embraces American history, biography, and constitutional and municipal law. And if they have not themselves excelled in the fine arts, we must do them the justice to say, that they have not failed to liberally encourage artists. The monument recently inaugurated at Richmond is a conspicuous example of this .--There is nothing fit to be compared to it either in New York or Boston."

We will add to the above, Galt and Bar-The report was that "it was inexpedient for painters. The list of Virginians who have port of Aden on the Arabian shore, being the House to take order thereon." A long distinguished themselves in literature and art, might easily be enlarged.

> Mr. Seward has introduced in the Senate on Military Affairs, to secure a prompt construction of a line of telegraph from San St. Louis and to Memphis.

This bill sets apart the right of way through the public lands, to the width of one narrow." The admission of the reporters bundred feet along the whole line, to John Butterfield and his associates and assigns for the transmission of intelligence between Sin Francisco, in California, and Fort Smith, in Arkansas, along the route now being located in detail for the use of the stages of the overland mail contractors. The line to be commenced at St. Louis, at Memphis, and at Fort Smith within sixty days, and at San Francisco within ninety days from the passage of the act; the lines from St. Louis to Fort Smith and from Memphis to Fort Smith shall be finished by the 1st of December next, and the line from San Francisco to the eral, says that the number of letters delivered the line will run, by the 1st of April follow. 504,000,000, (an average proportion of 17 to ing; the whole line shall be built, equipped, years from the date of the passage of this cent. on the year 1856. In England each and put in complete operation within two

> The Albany Argus attaches much importance to what it considers a settlement of the year before the introduction of penny postage Tammany Hall contest for Sachems. It takes it for granted the defeated party will ain and America. submit with grace, and says: -"The city of New York is one-eighth of the State-constitutes a judicial district, elects four of our thirty-two Senators, about the same proportion of the Assembly, and five of the thirtythree members of Congress. It is true that ite proportion to the State is not greater than that of other capitals-Savannah, Mobile, Richmond, Boston-and is less than that of New Orleans, St. Louis, and others, in their respective States. But of recent years the city has been a Democratic stronghold, and has contributed in a large degree to the success of the party in the State. The Democrats are, it is true, regaining their ascendancy in the interior; but the strong and united vote of the city is indispensable to our success in the State. The Democrats of the interior, therefore, will regard with satisfac- for Senator and Representative in Congress. tion every step towards the settlement of the controversy there."

On Monday next, the Postmaster General will announce his decisions on the proposals received, under the advertisement of December 31, 1857, for conveying the mails for States of Alubama, Mississppi, Louisiana, souri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas Territories. Also, on the proposals, under the advertisement of February 1, 1858, for routes established by the acts of Congress of March 3, 1857, in various States of the Union, the contracts being for shorter periods.

Dr. Rose, the young English surgeon who so nobly volunteered to attend the sick on board the Susquehanna, when the medical officer of that vessel was laid low with the privilege of the floor of the Senate. The friends are looking with intense satisfaction Vice President rose and respectfully received him. It is gratifying to observe, says the Nicaragua, and are only waiting for a favor-Washington States, that the kindly sympathies of the two nations are so gracefully tion. They anticipate such a state of things, and happily recognised by the principal branch of the National Legislature.

It is gratifying to know that many of the most influential political presses of the Northern States-have united with our religious newspapers to offer a signal and, we trust, a decisive rebuke to the fanatical attempt to render the American Tract Society the vehicle of abolition dissemination.

The Senate reporters of the Washington Globe has taken offence at language used in debate concerning them, and on Thursday, the official register of debates had no record of what transpired in the Senate after the "morning hour."

The suit instituted by the Western Maryland Railroad Company, to determine its power to recover subscriptions to its stock, will be argued in Frederick, on Monday, before Judge Nelson.

The bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, was discussed in Committee of the Whole, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, and a number of serious danger of another violation .- Rich. amendments proposed, but no action taken. Whig.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, has given notice lish certain ocean post routes between the reduce the expenses thereof.

The operations of the bill are general, totally ignoring private contracts, and will if it becomes a law, place our ocean mail ser-The New York Commercial takes up the vice on the same basis as the inland service, and the ultimatum of the bill is, that while it provides for five lines of Steamers to Europe, from different points of the United States, it reduces the expenses of the ocean mail service to the amount of postage carried, and it is believed that there will be a revenue to the United States from the service under the bill. The lines to be established are: Route No. 1, from Philadelphia to South-

Route No. 2, from New York, via Southampton to Havre.

Route No. 3, from New York, Gluckstadt a Plymouth, Havre and Rotterdam. Route No. 4, from New Orleans via Havaua, Bermuda, Fayal, Santander to Bor-

Route No. 5, from Norfolk to Nantes. The bill further provides that the compensation to be paid to each line shall be at the rate of two dollars per mile, and the tonnage of the steamer is fixed at 2,000 tons, and the speed at not less than ten miles per hour .-There is also provision for the infliction of fines and penalties for failures to depart from, and arrive at the time designated in the schedule by the Postoffice department.

It provides also that all letters going out of or coming into the United States shall pass through the postoffice, and regular rates postage to be charged thereon; and that the postages so collected, shall be credited to the Ocean Mail Service.

The contract pay per an num to the five lines will be \$881,370. The estimated receipts from postages, based upon the actual receipts of 1855 will be \$899,850, and it is considered beyond a doubt that there will be gradual increase of the sum received.

The British Government having taken posession of a uninhabited rock called Perim, lying in the strait of Babel Mandeb, at the mouth of the Red Soa, and on the direct "overland" route from England to the East Indies, some of the opposition presses of France are denouncing the act as an insult to the bee among sculptors, and Chapman among sovereignty of Turkey. The neighboring Perim, completes the command of the Straits of Babelmandel, and in the event of war. would enable England to suspend or destroy a bill which was referred to the Committee all commerce between "Egypt's dark sea" singly, that England has no title whatever to Perim, while the Sultan of Turkey declares Francisco to Fort Smith, and from thence to that he will not part with the island at all -Russia and other European Powers, seem inclined to prevent England from becoming so complete a sovereign of the eastern waters, alleging that the freedom of the Red Sca should, by permission of Turkey, be open to the ships of all the world. England, on the other hand, states that her possessions of the island will not only curb and suppress the prevailing practice of piracy in those parts, but also furnish a harbor for merchants of all nations, while the free navigation of the Red Sea would never be interfered with by her, except only as against any people with whom she might happen to be at war.

> The report of the English Postmaster Genthe United Kingdom in 1857 amounted to each person,) being an increase of 54 per and in Ireland only 7. The number of letters is more than sixfold what it was the Allusion is made in the report to the great evil of the high postage between Great Brit-

The instructions of the State Department to our Commissioner to China, published in vesterday's Gazette, show the line of policy that our government has marked out with reference to the existing state of affairs in the Celestial Empire. An extension of our commerce and the protection of our cit'zens are the objects aimed at, and Mr. Reed is authorized to co-operate with the representatives of France, England and Russia, so far as may be necessary.

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 104 to 101, have passed the bill donating lands to the several States for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The bill gives to every State 20,000 acres of land

N. P. Willis is said to be lying seriously ill at Idlewild. A billous fever, and a return of his old trouble of the lungs, have combined in a prostration, against which his usual active resistance to disease has succumbed for the present.

We have received from Messrs. Jas Entwisle & Son, Exchange Block, the May number of Harper's Magazine. This number completes the sixteenth volume of this popular, and interesting Magazine.

Walker and Nicaragua.

It has been often asserted that Gen. Walker's career is at an eud, and that he would never again return to assert his pretensions in Nicaragua. But such is not the opinion of many persons well acquainted with his intentions and his resources. It is even staon the present disturbed state of affairs in able moment to set out with another expedigrowing out of the fight between Jarez and Martinez, as will call for intervention again from the "grey-eyed man of desting." gentleman recently writing from Aspinwall, says that if Walker was now in Nicaragua, with five hundred men, he could walk over the country, and from Nicaragua he could carry peace and good order into the other

States-that is, if our government would

mind its own busicess, and make England do the same." In regard to the movements of Col. Lockridge in the Sierra Madre country, a friend of Gen. Walker takes pains to deny any connexion of his with that expedition, and asserts of Gen. Henningsen that he is determined to stick to the fortunes of the bluegrey eyes, as long as they have any hopeful color in them. We infer from this, that, in Gen. Henningsen's opinion, Walker's prospeets of permanently re-establishing himself in Nicaragua are not altogether as desperate as his enemies would have us believe. Ind.ed, we are not of those who would be surprised at another fillibuster expedition to Nicaragus in less than three months. Mr. Buchanan, had better re-instruct his custom house and naval officers to keep a sharp look out, or else the neutrality laws may be in

News of the Day. To show the very age and body of the Times."

The Supreme Court of Obio has set at rest forever, and taken from the politics of that State, the long vexed question of the constitutionality of the canal contracts. It was contended by the State that the new constitution annulled the law of 1846, under which the contracts were made, and also that the contracts created a debt of an amount larger than the new constitution permitted. These were the chief points relied upon by the State to break the contracts, and they were sustained by the Supreme Court unanimous-

ly. This decision, therefore, takes from the contractors their contracts, by declaring them oull and void, and the keeping the canals in order, making repairs, &c., will be done henceforth in the old way, by the Board of Public Works. Congress has granted to, and for the sole

use of, the Milwaukie and Mississippi Rail-

road Company, a small island in the Mississippi river, containing about thirty-five acres, lying opposite the town of Prairie du Chien, and also opposite the western terminus of the Milwaukie and Mississippi railroad. It is proposed by the company to build a depot on Congress, the company represent that they have constructed a railroad from Milwankie, on Lake Michigan, to the Mississippi river,

aid from the Government. The interest in the Littles murder case, still was crowded with an immense audience on Wednesday. The mother of the prisoner Stout) swore that she washed the blood and murder took place. The clothes of Mrs. Lit-

The Newark Daily Advertiser, speaking of new style of Watch Cases lately patented by Baldwin & Co., of that city, says:-- "It is thought they will supersede many of the old | der the Directory." style, as they combine within a single case, and in a very simple form, all the advantages attained by the several varieties now used, from Porto Cabello, we have advices from and that with very little expense beyond the common cases. The object is to farnish what is known as the hunting case, which envelopes the whole movement, and at the same time allows the wearer to convert it into a plain open face by a mere turn of the pendant. This affords the advantages of the old fashioned magic case, without the inconveniences and increased expense incident to that style. The movement is suspended in the frame by pivots, which are so arranged that by merely turning it over the figure XII which stands at the side of the hunter's dial. is ingeniously brought to the pendant, as it always appears in open-faced watches."

In Cincinnati, a few days since, a man who resides within twelve miles of that city, walked into the Citizens' Bonk, for the purpose of obtaining a sum of money which he had deposited there several years ago. Imagine his feelings on being told that the bank had failed six months ago! He had not even heard of the panic which recently exent over the country with such levelling

Dr. Bissell, physician to the New York Hospital, says it has long been believed, by capture the steamer Liberator as a pirate; those who have had the best opportunity for and the Spanish Minister, Quevedo, offer judging, that cases of yellow fever and small pox have occurred more frequently on the shores surrounding the bay and harbor of New York, from refuse materials thrown from infected vessels, than from all other sources combined.

It is stated that the crew of the U. S. steam frigate Susquebanna intend presenting to Assistant Surgeon Frederic II. Rose, of the English Navy, who so generously volunteered his services on board during the ravages of the yellow fever, a gold medal, as a mark of their esteem and appreciation of his noble

A note dated at the Quarantine Hospital. Staten Island, New York, April 20th, states that Dr. Ninian Pinkney and O. W. Alex ander, U. S. Navy, who were among those on board the U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, attacked by yellow fever, are much better, and expect to rejoin their families in a few days. They both hail from Maryland.

United States Marshal Rynders, of New York, and his Assistant, arrived in Boston Friday merning, in pursuit of Capt. Green, of the ship A. Z., of New York, who is charged with manslaughter, in killing James Kelley one of his crew at sea. He was and take out the difference between what found at the New England House and taken back to New York for trial.

A Spanish brig has arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the their families, &c. 11th inst., four days later than previous acconfusion prevailed.

The advices per steamship Africa were placed in the National Telegraph office in New York, at twenty minutes past ten o'clock | mongers would make a shocking mare's nest, Thursday forenoon, and the despatch reached evidently .- Wash, Star. New Orleans at twenty minutes before ten o'clock .- the lightning having beaten time

The election for Commissioners for the village of Port Tobacco, Md., took place on the following named gentlemen- Elijah W. Day, David Middleton, Wm. Boswell, John La Touche and Samuel M. Padgett.

sury notes from an unknown individual in New York, who states that he had cheat-Pierce's administration.

The bark Rainbow, arrived at Baltimore, brings later advices from Rio. The yellow fever was fast abating, there being at the time of her sailing only ten or twelve deaths a day. There was quite a heavy fall of snow in

various parts of Vermont on Wednesday --At Northfield snow was 8 inches deer:

Friday afternoon, at the American House. Boston, by officers from New York, charged Sugar which was dry and white, with larger with being connected with a bogus coffee grains than we have ever noticed in com-

The Hide and Leather Bank went into operation, at Boston, on Friday. It comthousand dollars paid in.

Criticism of Mr. Hanter's Address.

The intelligent Paris correspondent of the soon after accounts of the proceedings in justment of the differences with the Republic severing efforts of the Ladies' Mount Van Richmond on the 22d came into his hands, of Paragnay: he received a visit from two eminent French attention of each was quickly arrested by his judgement may be necessary and advisa- sell the property to the association. The the passage which declares that 'Napoleon ble in the event of a refusal of just satisfacdestroyed much, but he created nothing per- tion by the Government of Paragusy. manent in the way of social organization. The correspondent adds :-- "The two eru-

as a lawyer and Senator, in regard to Napo- authorized to order a frigate to be drawn up leon. It is conceded even by the enemies of the Emperor's memory throughout Europe, an act of war. He beld that, under the that he performed prodigies in the creation Constitution, the power to declare war was of what has proved and can scarcely fail to vested in Congress, and Congress had not the continue durable in the way of social organ- power to authorize the President to make it. sum, in four bonds, payable in yearly lista ization. His nephew Napoleon III .- in his writings at the Castle of Ham, and in some Fejee islands and bombarded Greytown, the first bond, to pay to Mr. Washington at of his recent discourses, repeats this boast where a nest of pirates was supposed to ex- amount of the balance due, in sums of for his uncle, and claims for him as a leg- i-t; but with Paraguay we had made a treaty, islative and administrative reformer, a mea- and had thereby recognized her as a civilized sure of glory equal at least to that of his nation, having had diplomatic relations with this island, and to construct a bridge thence military achievements. The Napoleon Codes, her, and hence we could not in justice treat to the main shore. In their memorial to with the formation, and diffusion of which her as a barbarous or savage community .-- given on payment of the principal and interradification of Mr. Hunter can scarcely be un- Government had neglected to call on her for acquainted, entitle the Emperor to the appel- redress for two or three years, and now says ling possession, on thirty days notice at a lation of the modern "Justinian the Great;" without the benefit of a land grant or other the Napoleon Civil Code has been permanent certainly ought to have been done long ago. the entire purchase money ly adopted in the north of Italy; in the The charges were altogether ex parte, and counties on the Rhine and in Belgium; Hol- we did not know what the real state of the land has established it, not merely at home, case was. He avowed himself opposed to continues. The Court room at Rochester but in Java. Great Britain would rejoice if the use of force until peaceable modes of re- of the Mount Vernon Association, in affective and the court room at Rochester but in Java. she could substitute it for her common and dress had been sought and exhausted; then ing to become its purchasers, could not exhausted; statute law respecting the character and ef- the facts could be reported to Congress, pect to acquire it upon other terms the fects of which we need only read the dis- and legitimate steps taken for a redress of cusions in Parliament and in the Law and injuries. mud off his boots in the morning after the other Raviews, and the opinions expressed murder. Charles Stout, the prisoner's broth- and memoirs submitted in the meetings of er, testified that the prisoner told him where the London Law Amendment Society. The to find the cap, pin and speciacles which orator cannot have perused the History of of social organization," in the comprehensive washed the blood were also shown and iden- quotation above. See the 35 C. 4 Vol. of the Theirs has ably and amply exhibited the es-religion, education, law, influence-un-

From Venezuela.

By the arrival at this port of the Bohia, Porto Cabello to the 20th and from Caraccas to the 31st of March.

Th overthrow of Monagas appears to have been complete. He and his brother were taken under the protection of the foreign diplomatic corps, being lodged in the French Embassy, where all the foreign flags were hoisted. Against this the Provisional Government protested, and finally the Minister of Foreign Affairs took them thence by force. and imprisoned them. This action of the diplomatic corps bad caused much popular excitement, and would probably result in the dismissal of some of the foreign Ministers. The representative of England, Mr. Bingham, having shown special sympathy with Monagas, was very unpopular. The two brothers and their Ministry are charged with having misappropriated \$17,240,000 of the public moneys. The people demand the

banishment of Monagas himself. It was generally reported that Mr. E. of Carracas in a state of -elf Dictator; that Mr. Van Rees, the Dutch Minister, urged the Governor of Curacon to ed to import some Canary Islanders to fight the revolutionists. The French charge d'affurs, M. Leoreand, and Mr. Buigham had sent to the West Indies for vessels of war, and it is not improbable that the whole diplomatic corps would receive their conge from the Provisional Government of Gen. to attend the same. Castre. -- N. Y. Com.

Fancy Pen-knives, Portfolios.

More or less of the newspapers are publishnational treasury for the pen-knives, taperboxes, dressing cases, portfolios, fancy and cases, seissors, wax candles, &c., kept in the Senate, for sale to the members of Congress. nacks enumerated in the bill for these artitreasury, there might be ground for the invidious comments made with reference to them. But such is not case. Each House allows its members a specified sum annually industrious among them use it all in paper. ink, pens, &c. Some use more in that way, and pay the difference in gold. Others again

The amount allowed each, by law, is small This explanation is due to Congrees, and embraces but the simple truth remedy or deliverance." concerning this matter, of which the wonder-

"A short distance from the city you killing cattle up the river.

Will the Chinese Sugar Cane Juice make Two men named Phillips were arrested on common Maple Sugar—but this idea is now N Y. Herald. blown up. Messrs. Douglas Brothers, (formerly of this city,) showed us some Chinese mon Sugar. They showed us two specimens, one white and the other the color of best

brown sugar, neither having been refined. This is a fact worthy of attention from mences business with over five hundred farmers, who are or who contemplate raising the ca ie .- Zanesville As ora.

Difficulty with Paraguay. Mr. Mason called up the following joint New York Journal of Commerce says that, resolution submitted yesterday, for the ad-

Be it enacted, dc. That for the purpose of with success commensurate with their sacreauthors, who feel much interested in all that adjusting differences between the United views and lofty patriotism, and that the relates to the American hero-Baron Charles States and the Republic of Paraguay, in con- have at last secured to the American pear Dupin and M. Emile de Bonnechose. The nection with the attack on the United States the privilege of making the home and gran correspondent was glad to be able to furnish steamer "Water Witch, and with other mat- of Washington the property of the Nation them with the American papers. "They ters referred to in the annual message of the glanced," says he, "immediately at the ora- President, he be and hereby is authorized to tion of the Honarable Mr. Hunter, and the adopt such measures and use such force as in newed our overtures to Mr. Washington

Mr. COLLAMER moved to strike out from the resolution the words "use such force."dite Frenchmen expressed astonishment at Using force to redress grievances was war, the error of a gentleman of high reputation disguise it as we might. If the President be before a city and bombard the same, it was It was true, we had made attacks on the it will do so. To this he had no objection; it time the association may be ready to furn

Mr. Mason replied in part to some observations offered by Mr. Mallory against ciation by Mr. Washington, as to the etter sumed by Mr. Collamer, that the use of force | save interest, which can best be explained were discovered at the scene of the murder, the Consulate, by M. Thiers, the Pregnant in this case would be war; it would simp the following letter addressed to the leading and that he found them at 5 o'clock in the annals of France between 10th of Nov. 1799, ly be hostility under the sanction of Conmorning after the murder. The prisoner's and the 18th May, 1804. Never perhaps, gress. He adverted to the facts of the torn clothes were then shown, and identified | did a ruler accomplish in so short a lapse of | case of the upprovoked firing on the "Waas those worn by him on the night that the years, so much as Bonaparte did "in the way ter-witch" while pursuing a peaceable and scientific voyage, by which one of her crew tles, from which the mother of Littles had sense in which the phrase is employed in the had been mortally wounded, and that too in waters not belonging to Paraguay. If 1st Series of Allison's History of Europe. - to use firce was an act of war, then it had been commenced on the other side. But as condition in which Bonaparte found the so- to war, he thought there was no danger of cial institutions and administrative branch- that in this case, and the show of force would have a tendency to prevent it. Mr. Mason spoke up to the time for pro-

ceeding to the consideration of the special

Young Men's Christian Association. This national convention, now in session at Charleston, is attended by delegates from twenty-two associations, from different sections of the Union. Troy, N. Y., has been selected as the next place of meeting. On

Monday several addresses were delivered. Mr. W. H. Campbell, of Washington, D. ., a venerable member of the convention, narrated an incident in his own early life. showing how nearly twenty young men, with whom he had boarded, had, for the want of such restraining influence, fallen into irreme-

Rev. W. Chauncey Langdon, of Washington, D. C., gave an interesting report of his visit twelve months ago, as a delegated visitor from this confederation to the Christian Association of Europe.

On motion of Mr. Wm. J. Rhees, of Washington, D. C., the confederation then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the association. The topic, viz: the remains of the Father of his C "The true sphere of Young Men's Christian have lain unhonored by the mausoleus the American Minister, had counselled Mona. Association," was then discussed, during in the hour of a nation's grief, and his gas shortly before his fall to declare the city which many interesting statements were and grave left to the fate of private promade by various members, showing the happy results accomplished in their respective cities forbearance or courtesy of its various p

by systematic efforts in behalf of young men. A resolution was adopted entrusting to the central committee the appointment of delegates to the Second Universal Conference of and anon, the heart of this great oung Men's Christian Associations to be seemed to throb with a remembrance holden at Geneva, Switzerland, on or about the 20th of August, 1858, and requesting he various associations to suggest the names of any suitable members, who may be able

The Next Presidency. The Washington correspondent of the South" expresses the opinion that the Black ing, an account of the expenditures from the Republicans will be able to elect the President in the next election, and that he need not again be a mere tool, like Fremont, but a other inkstands, ladies' reticules, travelling principal, most prebably Seward. The wrier then proceeds to quote an article of the offices of the Postmasters of the House and New York Evening Post, a leading Free Soil organ, boldly avowing what is next designed Now the truth is, if the various little nick- by the party. They expect by 1863 a Preident and both Houses of Congress of their cles were provided for the members without own stripe; then an act of Congress calling the return of their cost into the national a national convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the United States; the cooperation of a majority of the State Legislatures, it is expected, might be easily se- his memory, slumbering but not dead, cured to appoint delegates to the Covention, could be made all powerful in regene for stationary; some of the most active and and the Convention might proceed to "amend" the Constitution by abolishing the slave representation and the surrender of fugitive slaves, altering the apportionment come vestals to keep alive the fires to not use so much in absolute stationery, to correspond, and remoddelling the Supreme Court so as to vacate the Bench at once, and they require and their allowance, in orna- require new Judges to be appointed, and mental paper weights, fancy pen-knives, seals then simply order the next succeeding elecor other trifles, as presents for members of tion to be neld under the new schedule, the to the South. recurns to be made and elections certified by the President of the Convention. "In the chough in all conscience, and though the 4th of March, 1865, the Government," adds counts. There was very little change in the Postmasters of the Houses purchase all these the Post, "would be peaceably inaugurated condition of affairs in Mexico, and no great things with public money, every dollar so on the new basis, ready for harmonious and movements had taken place. The utmost disbursed, above the legal allowance to each resistless action in all its branches-legislamember, goes back in bard money into the tive, executive and judicial. And any minority of State would find themselves without

The Congress Printing. Mr. Taylor, of New York, of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, on the Congress printing, submitted their re-A letter from on board the United States port on Wednesday, accompanied by a bill frigate St. Lawrence, off Montevideo, Feb. for the establishment of a printing bureau, to be attached to the Department of the Incan terior. The developments made by the com-Monday last, and resulted in the choice of see thousands and tens and hundreds of thou- mittee of the enormous spoliations of the pubsands of cuttle, feeding. Their wealth con- lie money under the present election and libsists in cattle and horses, which are driven by jobbing printing system, are perfectly asto the slaughter houses, near the city, where tounding. For example, it seems that Mr. they are killed by thousands, daily; the meat | Wendell pays to the parties elected as prin-The Secretary of the Treasury received on is jerked, or cut off in long slips, and hung ters to the House and Senate, the handsome Wednesday, fifteen hundred dollars in Trea- up to dry in the sun; the skins are sent to sam of twenty thousand dollars a month, or the United States and England, the bones \$240,000 a year, for the mere privilege of burned for manure, and the borns used for doing the work, and his profits are perhaps combs and buttons. If des are very dear at not less than a hundred or a hundred and ed the government to that amount during this time, and many failures have occurred in fifty thousand more. It thus appears - inthe city, from the failures in England - cluding all the leakages and extortions under There is a great deal of wealth in some fa- the present lobby jobbing system-that upon milies. One gentleman has an income of the public printing of one Congress, or for over a million a year; he is now engaged in two years, a sum of six or eight bundred thousand dollars, or three or four bundred thousand dollars a year can be saved to the treasury in the establishment of a government office. The engravings for the illus-Granulated Sugar?-This expression has trated books of Congress are gems in their contained the only expression of doubt, in way. One plate of a horse, another of a regard to the success of Sorghum Sugar. It sheep, and another of a strawberry, are each at St. Johnsbury 10 inches, and at Montpe- was said, that the Sorghum Syrup would set down as costing the government the neat boil down only to a cake-something like little figure of over ten thousand dollars .-

ONNETS AND ROBES .- Philadelphia I trimmed Straw, Crape, and Neapolitan bUNNETS. Also, a lot of beautiful Berage, Lawn, and Chintz ROBES. BROUN & CO. Middlehurg, Va., ap 13-eo2w

ONGRESS WATER-A full supply, received and for sale by HENRY COOK & CO.,

Mt. Vernon the Property of the Nation. It is with feelings of the highest gratifies Association of the Union, have been crown

On the failure of the Mount Vernon in the general assembly of Virginia, we overtures met with a favorable response, and on the 6th of April a contract was signed Mr. Washington, which obligated him transfer Mount Vernon to the association

its compliance with the following terms The payment of two hundred thousand i lars for two hundred acres of land, include the mansion and landing place, and, alo all, the tomb.

Eighteen thousand dollars to be paid closing of contract, and the remainder of the ments with the permission, after paya iess than five thousand dollars which some will be credited to the association, in this manner le-sening the interest. The title to the estate and possession to he

est, and the privilege also granted of obtain The price asked for Mount Vernon by

proprietor, and which has never varied. long been known to the public, and the last those given as the ultimatum to Congress an to Virginia. Yet there is a concession made to the se

gentleman who negotiated the purchase behalf of the association. RICHMOND, April 7, 1858 recently concluded with me on below

GENTLEMEN:-In the negotiations you Ladies' Association, for the purchase of Vernon, the payment of interest on the deleinstalments from the date of the contract, w I retained possession of the property wa only serious difficulty between us Having satisfied you that I could not a this point, you finally conceded it

As the contract is now closed and I be in a satisfactory way to both parties, it afme pleasure to say to you that if the associate meets its engagement with me on the 1st uary, 1859, and thinks proper to pay, a pay, the other deferred instalments of fore the 22d day of February, 1859, as torm me they will probably be both will able to do, it is my intention, in that case mit to the association all the interest on a deferred payments. This I shall be willing to do, partly ac-

ducement to the association to obtain p of Mount Vernon at an early day, but icularly as an evidence of my app he motives that have actuated the Lade ciation in the cause it has undertaken. I have the honor to be, gentlemen. highest respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON To William H. McFarland, esq., and G

Chapman.

More than half a century has now ela ince Washington walked among us-a century of neglect and ingratitude memory. Between the broken pled Congress and the apathy of his mother and accessible to the put

Ever and anon a voice was heard to test against republican ingratitude; for, virtues and of his services, and the price

legacy he bequeathed. But during the stern struggles of a republic this voice was unheeded, and America became a power on o was either silenced by the din of party sectional strife, or stiffed by the more Mammor, until the generations which a him not were in danger of forgett wholly departing from those princi are the bulwark of our greatness, so warning counsels which can alone ma

our Union in safety. But that providence which has s interposed for our rescue in the darket of the republic, when the ship of Stat no master hand at the helm, has roo and fro on the angry waves of strife and bitterness which threatened gulf it, has stirred the heart of we revive through the rescue of the sucr of the Father of his Country, that

and healing influences. A call was made to the wom-South, to gather around his grave, otism. The motives were pure, the tions generous; but they failed! Ye watch the signs of the times, know wherefore? Washington belonged not

Again the call was made, and this to the women of the nation. Again it And waerefore? The title and all to were to be given to a State, and Wa belonged not to one State alone!

Devoted woman would be neith nor conquered; but she only triamph the common homestead can be pro common heritege for the estranged of a common father, the spell of memory will yet have the power to them around his hallowed sepulchr Unexpected success has crowned

forts. Our country can be saved indissoluble forever; for woman come her guardian spirit. In the groves of Mount Vernon she wa those lessons which will never without a Mary to train a Washing

her country's hour of need. Orators, statesmen, the nuble br of Masons, Odd Fellows, &c., pair and all, have come promptly woman! And ye, women of the of the South, of the East, and of -will ye not rally to the work? not vie, one with another, which most, and do most, that we may 221 of February, 1859, claim and session of the home and grave loved us all; and thus make his the birth-day also of republican g

justice and fraternal love? ANN PAMELA CUNNINGE Regent of the Mount Vernon Association.

RICHMOND, April 16, 1558. DEEF AND TONGUES .--2000 bs. Smoked Beef Rounds 6 dozen Beef Tongues, smoot

20 bbls. No. 1 Beef. All the above of my own curing perior quality, to be had at m) morning during market hours, or a ling, on Duke street, near the Depo ap 22-2aw5t* JOHN P. EM

YOUNG LADY residing in Pi A J, wishes a situation as GO in a Protestant Family. She will reference, and would require the further particulars, address A. B. Box Princeton, ap 20 Sarepta Hall. Princeton, N. J.